

name. I propose *Subsimnia zuidafrikaana* Cate, nom. nov. to replace the invalid Bartsch name.

I wish to thank Mr. Kilburn for bringing this error to my attention.

Additional Data

for Two Dorid Nudibranchs from the Southern Caribbean Seas

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(1 Text figure)

THE CORAL REEF in front of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute's Galeta Marine Laboratory, Canal Zone (9°24'N; 79°52'W), has an extensive shoreward flat that is sometimes exposed at low tides. Areas of the alga *Thalassia testudinum* König and the coelenterate *Zoanthus* sp. predominate on the flat, but there are also regions with rock rubble. Northwest of the reef is a large, sandy-bottomed lagoon, with rocks and *Porites furcata* (Lamarck) coral along the seaward edge.

Based on recent collections at the Galeta Laboratory reef area, this note documents the first known occurrence of 2 dorid nudibranch species from the Caribbean coast of Central America (Panama Canal Zone), establishes southwestward range extensions for both species of over 1200km, and gives additional anatomical information for these animals.

Cadlina rumia Marcus, 1955

On August 6, 1974, among the rock rubble on the reef flat, I found one specimen of *Cadlina rumia* underneath a rock. The specimen measured 10mm long and 6mm wide; it had 10 rhinophore leaves, with a slight brownish color on the inner posterior surface of lamellae 3 through 5; an irregular row of bright yellow dots was on each side of the notum, 9 on the left and 11 on the right. The

eyes were visible through the dorsal integument, situated about 1mm posterior to the rhinophores. Radular formula was 77 (15 - 20 · 1 · 15 - 20).

Cadlina rumia has previously been recorded from Florida (MARCUS & MARCUS, 1967), the Lesser Antillean Islands of St. Martin and Curaçao (MARCUS & MARCUS, 1963), and from the coast of São Paulo, Brazil (MARCUS, 1955).

Discodoris mortenseni Marcus & Marcus, 1963

On August 5, 1974, I collected one specimen of *Discodoris mortenseni* under a rock on the seaward edge of the lagoon in 1.5m of water. The living animal measured 33mm long and 25mm wide; the sole of the foot was 12mm wide; the gills were positioned 11mm ahead of the posterior mantle edge. A second specimen of *D. mortenseni* (collected under a rock on the reef flat on August 14, 1974) measured 36mm long and 18mm wide.

The body was quite flattened, and the notum was covered by small, densely set spiculate papillae. Oral tentacles long and slender; anterior border of foot bilabiate, with median notch. The radula of the first specimen (damaged in extraction) had 14 - 16 rows, with 22 - 29 teeth per half row. Previously reported specimens (MARCUS & MARCUS, 1963 and 1970) had a combined radular formula of 14 - 22 (20 - 39 · 0 · 20 - 39).

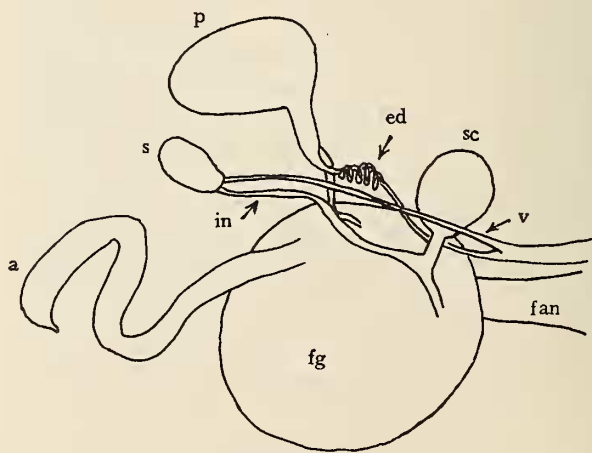


Figure 1

Diagrammatic sketch of the reproductive system of
Discodoris mortenseni Marcus & Marcus, 1963
(not drawn to scale)

a - ampulla ed - efferent duct fe - female aperture
fg - female gland mass id - insemination duct p - prostate
s - spermatheca sc - spermatocyst v - vagina

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The original description of *Discodoris mortenseni* lacks a diagram of the genitalia, stating only that the subterminal ending of the efferent duct ends with a short papilla (with a few minute hooks), and that the narrow vagina opens into a slender spermatheca with the insemination duct going out from this same end. The reproductive system of the first slug collected at Galeta (Figure 1) is quite compact, and it rests immediately on the posterior dorso-lateral surface of the buccal mass. The male duct is highly convoluted in about the last half of its length; enlarged prostate. Vagina and insemination duct are tightly coiled around each other to where they closely join the spermatheca.

Discodoris mortenseni has previously been recorded from Florida (MARCUS, 1972), Puerto Rico (MARCUS & MARCUS, 1970), Tobago and Curaçao (MARCUS & MARCUS, 1963).

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